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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/761,203	01/17/2001	Michael Ficco	PD-200295	5501
7590	10/19/2006		EXAMINER	
Hughes Electronics Corporation Patent Docket Administration P.O. Box 956 Bldg. 1, Mail Stop A109 El Segundo, CA 90245-0956			SHIBRU, HELEN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	
DATE MAILED: 10/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/761,203	FICCO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HELEN SHIBRU	2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/25/2006.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendments, filed 08/22/2006, have been entered and made of record. Claims 1-33 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 08/22/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In re page 10 the Applicant states that "Pijnenburg do not teach that the indicator of displays when a live broadcast is paused".

In response the examiner respectfully disagrees. It is true that the display of the indicator is related to the fast forward operation. However, such a fast forward operation of the commercials only corresponds to the recorded broadcast signal not to the live broadcast. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the user is not watching the live broadcast once the pause key is pressed until the recorded signal is caught up with the live broadcast. The indicator of Pijnenburg displays how far the user is behind for the live broadcast, i.e. the live broadcast has not been caught up since the pause key was pressed. The resume key was pressed but the user continued watching program that was recorded when the pause key was pressed. Therefore the display indicator is displaying information related to the pausing function of the live broadcast.

The claimed invention does in fact read on the cited references for at least the reasons discussed above and as stated in the detail Office Action as follows. This Office action is now made final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. Claims 1-7, 17-18, 20, 23-25, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi (US Pat. No. 6, 577, 811) in view of Pijnenburg (US Pat. No. 6, 169,842).

Regarding claim 1, Kikuchi discloses Kikuchi discloses an apparatus for displaying the status of a digital video recording device, comprising:

a memory for storing a plurality of selectable status parameters (see col. 17 line 66-col. 18 line 9 and col. 45 lines 8-21) indicating functionality of the digital video recording device (see col. 29 lines 19-30 and fig. 26 microcomputer block (30));
a processor for controlling a display of said plurality of status parameters (see fig. 27, 58-59, 62 and 66) based on received commands to access said memory, so as display at least a selected one of the plurality of status parameters (see col. 29 lines 19-36, col. 30 lines 23-41, col. 61 lines 19-31, col. 63 lines 10-19, and fig. 26 in microcomputer block (30) MPU).

Claim 1 differs from Kikuchi in that the claim further requires one of the plurality of selectable status parameter is a current delay feature which displays how far a recording is behind a live-broadcast that is-in progress when a signal corresponding it to live broadcast is paused.

In the same field of endeavor Pijnenburg discloses simultaneous recording and reproduction system. Pijnenburg teaches a current delay feature which displays how far a recording is behind a live-broadcast that is-in progress when a signal corresponding it to live

broadcast in paused (see col. 3 line 53- col. 4 line 67). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kikuchi by including a system that displays how far a recording is behind a live-broadcast as thought by Pijnenburg in order to simultaneously reproduce, from the moment of being away, and record the signal.

Regarding claim 2, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein an interface (remote control see fig. 28) enables a user to send said commands to display said selected status parameter via said processor (col. 63 lines 10-19).

Regarding claim 3, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein said interface is selected from a remote control device, or from execution keys or buttons provided on the digital video recording device (see col. 31 lines 21-27 and in fig. 28 5tme and 5m).

Regarding claim 4, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus of wherein said memory and processor are contained within the digital video recording device (see col. 17 line 60-col. 18 line 9).

Regarding claim 5, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein said processor controls display of a status menu for selection of at least one the plurality of status parameters (see fig. 27, 58-59, 62 and 66 and col. 17 line 66-col. 18 line 9) based on reception of a command to display the status menu by a user (see col. 29 lines 15-34).

Regarding claim 6, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein the user manipulates keys of a remote control (see fig. 28 remote control) to transmit commands to said processor to display said status menu on a display device (see col. 44 lines 32-39) operatively

connected to the digital video recording device, and further manipulates said remote control to graphically (menu) select a status parameter from said displayed status menu for display (see col. 44 lines 24-45).

Regarding claim 7, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein a user manipulates designated keys or buttons of a remote control device, each designated key or button corresponding to each of said selectable plurality of status parameters (see col. 61 lines 19-29, col. 44 lines 11-19, and fig. 28 timer key (5tme) and display mode key (5dm)), and wherein the manipulated key or button causes the correspondingly selected status parameter to be displayed on a display device (see fig. 26 display of DVD recording (48) and fig. 33 monitor display (6)) operatively connected to the digital video recording device (see col. 39 lines 25-28 see fig. 26 display of DVD recording (48), fig. 27 main body (200) , and fig. 33 monitor display (33)).

Regarding claim 17, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein one of said plurality of selectable status parameters is notification indicating the approximate minutes of recording time still available while recording is in progress (see fig. 45 STEP 100 and col. 57 lines 30-39).

Regarding claim 18, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein said notification is embodied as an out-of-disk space alert feature which is automatically displayed when the remaining available recording time equals a predetermined default value (see col. 57 lines 40-54 and col. 58 lines 3-16 and fig. 46).

Regarding claim 20, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein said out-of-disk space alert may be set to be displayed at various levels of remaining available recording

time by a user selecting and displaying a sub-menu for setting out-of-disk space alerts (see col. 58 line 60-col. 59 line 36).

Regarding claim 23, Kikuchi discloses the status display wherein one of said plurality of selectable status parameters is a notification indicating the program length of a desired program to record and the approximate minutes of recording time still available while for recording (see fig. 49 step 50 and col. 61 line 61-col. 62 line 2).

Regarding claim 24, Kikuchi discloses notification is automatically displayed prior to or at the start of recording the desired program (see col. 61 line 15-18 and fig. 49 step 50).

Regarding claim 25, Kikuchi discloses notification is displayed as text message on a display device operatively connected to the digital video recording device (see fig. 49 step 50).

Claim 32 are analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Claim 33 is analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 4 above.

5. Claims 8, 19, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi and Pijnenburg as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Official Notice.

Regarding claim 8, the proposed combination indicated in the above rejection of claim 1 discloses operational control keys provided on the DVR (see fig. 27 in Kikuchi). However the proposed combination fails to specifically teach the keys are designated to select plurality of status parameters, and wherein the manipulated key or button causes the correspondingly selected status parameter to be displayed on a display device operatively connected to the digital recording device. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to provide keys or buttons on DVR that causes to display the status of the parameters on the display device (see col. 30 lines 52-56 and col. 31 lines 21-27 in Kikuchi). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to include keys or buttons on the DVR as taught in the proposed combination in order to use the DVR as a control unit, rather than using only the remote control.

Regarding claim 19, the proposed combination indicated in the above rejection of claim 1 discloses out-of-disk space alert is displayed when there are five minutes of remaining available recording time (see Kikuchi col. 54 lines 7-41 and col. 61 line 61-col. 62 line 2). However, the proposed combination fails to disclose out-of-disk space alert is displayed when there are thirty minutes of remaining available recording time. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to adjust the notification of the remaining time according to the user's interest. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teaching of the proposed combination by substituting the five minutes to thirty minutes in order to notify the user beforehand (see col. 54 lines 35-49 in Kikuchi).

Regarding claim 22, Kikuchi discloses out-of-disk space alert has a video component (see fig. 58). Kikuchi fail to disclose out-of-disk space alert has an audio component. Official notice is taken that it is well known in the art to incorporate video with audio component. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an audio component in the DVR of Kikuchi in order to alert the user who is away from the display device.

6. Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of Pijnenburg and further in view of Paulus (US Pat. No.6.678.757).

Regarding claim 13, claim 13 differs from Kikuchi in that the claim further requires the status display apparatus wherein one of said plurality of selectable status parameters is a disk gas gage feature indicating how much of a mass storage device operatively connected to the digital video

recording device is consumed by recorded material. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to indicate how much of the mass storage device is consumed by recorded material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art include disc gas gage feature indicating the amount of storage area available in order to warn the user in advance.

Claim 14 differs from Kikuchi in that the claim further requires the disc gas gage feature is displayed in at least one of icon, pie-chart and bar-graph form and indicated the percent of the mass storage device capacity is used, and/or unused. Kikuchi fails to specify that the plurality of selectable status parameters is a disk gas gage feature, however Kikuchi discloses if the user presses end key send in the remote controller, the MPU checks the remaining amount of the storage (see col. 63 lines 10-19, fig. 47 Step 138, and fig. 69).

In the same field of endeavor Paulus discloses a memory meter in the form of bar graph (see col. 4 lines 34-36). Paulus further discloses the graph indicates the remaining and available area of the memory (see col. 4 lines 36-56 and fig. 2). Therefore, in light of the teaching in Paulus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kikuchi and Pijnenburg by providing a bar graph in order to indicate the state of a memory (see col. 1 lines 41-45 of Paulus).

Regarding claim 15, Note to the Applicant: The examiner considers the Applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing one of the subsequent corresponding elements. The limitation of claim 15 includes a disk gas gauge feature is displayed in an icon form. Therefore claim 15 is analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 13 and 21.

Regarding claim 16, Kikuchi discloses the status display apparatus wherein said mass storage device is selected from the group comprising at least a hard disk drive, a magnetic storage device and an optical storage device (see col. 8 lines 37-49, col. 46 lines 30-35, optical storage devices are magnetic).

7. Claims 21 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi Pijnenburg as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Fukushima (US Pat. No. 6,584,272).

Regarding claim 21, claim 21 differs from Kikuchi in that the claim further requires notification indicating the approximate minutes of recording time still available is displayed as an animated icon on a display device operatively connected to the digital video recording device. However, Kikuchi does disclose the remaining time available are displayed on both DVR and the monitor (see fig. 27 and REC TIME/ REMAIN TIME (48), fig. 45 Step 100, and fig. 58 recordable time, and col. 57 lines 30-39).

In the same field of endeavor Fukushima discloses the remaining allowable recording time displayed as a rectangular icon (see fig. 11 item (1102) and col. 13 lines 48-59). Further Fukushima discloses the remaining allowable recording time is displayed while recording is in progress (see fig. 11 REC (inside 1101) and col. 13 lines 38-44). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include an animated icon in the DVR of Kikuchi showing the recording time available in order to check the available space on the disc easily at a variable rate (see col. 13 lines 56-59 of Fukushima).

Regarding claim 26, Note to the Applicant: The examiner considers the Applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing one of the subsequent

corresponding elements. Therefore the limitation of claim 26 is analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 9-12 above.

8. Claims 10 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of TIVO manual for HDR110 and in view of Official Notice.

Regarding claim 27, Kikuchi discloses a method of displaying the status of a digital video recording device on a display device operatively connected thereto, comprising;

storing a plurality of selectable status parameters indicating functionality of the digital video recording device within a memory of the digital video recording device (see col. 17 line 66-col. 18 line 9, col. 29 lines 19-30, col. 45 lines 8-21, and fig. 26 microcomputer block (30)), receiving commands to display at least a selected one of the plurality of status parameters; and accessing said memory to display said selected one of the plurality of status parameters on the display device based on said received command (see fig. 27, 58-59, 62 and 66, col. 29 lines 19-36, col. 30 lines 23-41, col. 61 lines 19-31, col. 63 lines 10-19, and fig. 26 in microcomputer block (30) MPU).

Claim 27 differs from Kikuchi in that the claim further requires one of the plurality of selectable status parameters is a live/recorded status feature that displays whether a program being viewed is either live or recorded.

In the same field of endeavor the TIVO manual for HDR110 discloses a status bar at the bottom of the display screen. The manual further discloses the bar is colored to indicate the recorded portion, and the live (see page 10-11). Therefore in light of the teaching in TIVO manual for HDR110, it would have been obvious to modify Kikuchi by providing a live/recorded status feature in order to help the viewer to keep track of the program.

Although the TIVO manual for HDR110 does not specifically disclose a time text indicating a program being viewed is either live or recorded for a predetermined period, Official Notice is taken that changing the TIVO manual color indicators to text indicators. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a text indicator in order to make it easier for the user to understand.

Regarding claim 10, Note to the Applicant: The USPTO considers the Applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing one of the subsequent corresponding elements. Therefore the limitation of claim 10 is analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 27 above.

9. Claims 9, 11, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of Pijnenburg and further in view of TIVO manual for HDR110 and further in view of Official Notice.

Claims 9 and 11 are rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

The limitations of claims 28-30 can be found in claims 5-7 respectively. Therefore claims 28-30 are analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 5-7 respectively above.

10. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of Pijnenburg and further in view of TIVO manual for HDR110 and the Official Notice.

Claim 31 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 8 above.

11. Claims 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of Pijnenburg and further in view of TIVO manual for HDR110.

Regarding claim 12, claim 12 differ from Kikuchi and Parasnis in that the claim further requires the word "LIVE" or "RECORDED" is displayed in flashing form for a finite period of time, depending on the status of the program being viewed. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to provide words in flashing form to indicate the current status of the program being viewed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teaching of Kikuchi, Pijnenburg and the TIVO by displaying a word "LIVE" or "RECORD" in order to keep the user informed about the signal being transmitted.

Double Patenting

12. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

13. Claims 1, 6, 11, 14, 17, 23, and 26 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 13-18 of copending Application No 09/836378. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the reasons sets forth below.

The co-pending application claim 1 recites A digital video recorder, comprising:

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a memory for storing selected available content and a plurality of selectable status parameters indicating functionality of said digital video recorder the parameters includes at least one parameter related to the recording function of the digital video recorder; and a processor controlling a display of said plurality of status parameters based on received commands to access said memory, so as display at least a selected one of the plurality of status parameters.

The subject matter of claim 6 can be found in the co-pending application claim 13.

The subject matter of claim 11 can be found in the co-pending application claim 14.

The subject matter of claim 14 can be found in the co-pending application claim 15.

The subject matter of claim 76 can be found in the co-pending application claim 16.

The subject matter of claim 23 can be found in the co-pending application claim 17.

The subject matter of claim 26 can be found in the co-pending application claim 18.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HELEN SHIBRU whose telephone number is (571) 272-7329. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, THAI Q. TRAN can be reached on (571) 272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


ROBERT CHEVALIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Helen Shibru
October 16, 2006